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VOL. 12.

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NO. 155.

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Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

RUNAWAYS IN GARRARD JAIL.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GARRARD COUNTY JAIL, as a runaway slave, on the 16th day of October, 1862, a negro man calling himself FAITH OR FATE. He is about 21 years of age, weighs 165 pounds, dark copper color, and is in delicate health. Also her two children, HARRIET, 5 years of age, bright copper color; and HUGH, 3 years of age, bright copper color. She claims to be free.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.
April 20, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself MARTHA. She is about 25 years of age, dark brown skin, smooth skin, round full face, bad teeth, large ear on the left side of her neck, and of medium size. Says she belongs to Mrs. D. A. Whitsett, near Nashville, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.
April 20, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JERRY. He is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high, weighing 150 pounds, black color, no beard, smooth skin, thick lips, long nose, low forehead, large lump on his back, thick kinky hair growing low down on his temples. Says he belongs to William Smith, near Shelbyville, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.
March 14, 1863-1m.

RUNAWAYS IN LOGAN JAIL.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LOGAN COUNTY JAIL as a runaway slave, on the 16th day of April, 1863, a negro man calling himself JOHN. He is about 5 feet 5 inches high, black color, very large head, hair grown nearly to his eyes, weighs about 160 pounds. Says he is free and his home is in Virginia.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOSEPH FOERG, J. L. C.
May 5, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LOGAN COUNTY JAIL, as a runaway slave, on the 16th February, 1863, a negro man calling himself WYATT. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, black color, and has on an old black coat and gray pants. Says he is free and lives in Louisville, Ky., but offers no proof of his freedom.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOSEPH FOERG, J. L. C.
May 5, 1863-1m.

Runaways in the Bracken County Jail.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Bracken county as a runaway slave, on the 19th day of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself HENRY. Says he is the property of Alexander Morgan, of Knoxville, Tennessee. He is about 33 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, copper color, and will weigh about 150 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
May 29, 1863-1m.

Runaways in Hart County Jail.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE HART COUNTY JAIL, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself CHARITY. She is about 24 years of age, dark copper color, and weighs 115 pounds. Says she belongs to Samuel Hennegan, of Altona.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. KNIGHT, J. H. C.
May 5, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Bracken county, as a runaway slave, on the 19th of September, 1862, a negro man who calls himself JOE. He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, wet hair about 135 or 140 pounds, of black color. Says he belongs to Joe Morris, of Maysville, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. KNIGHT, J. H. C.
May 8, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Bracken county, as a runaway slave, on the 25th of November, 1862, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE RUMBLEY, alias George Merritt. He is about 24 years of age, 6 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark copper color. He has on a suit of military clothes. He claims to be free, and says he was a waiter to an officer in an Illinois regiment.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. KNIGHT, J. H. C.
May 8, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Bracken county, as a runaway slave, on the 16th of December, 1862, a negro man who calls himself JESSE ROYSTON. Says he belongs to Jesse D. Royston, of Garrard county, Ky. He is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, copper color, and weighs about 170 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
March 24, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Bracken county, as a runaway slave, on the 16th of December, 1862, a negro man who calls himself JESSE ROYSTON. Says he belongs to Jesse D. Royston, of Garrard county, Ky. He is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, copper color, and weighs about 170 pounds.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY.....JUNE 22, 1863

[From the National Intelligencer, June 12.]
The Army of the Potomac—A Review.

NUMBER TWO.

We yesterday briefly adverted to the wide scope allowed themselves by the Committee on the Conduct of the War in performing the functions with which they were charged by both Houses of Congress.

It appears that very early in their investigations they desired to possess themselves of Gen. McClellan's "plans." Gen. Richardson and Gen. Heintzelman, the first officers called before the committee at their first session, were both vainly interrogated on this point. In the second of their sessions, held on the 26th of December, 1861, they called before them Gen. William B. Franklin, known to be a trusted and confidential friend of the General-in-Chief. The chairman, Mr. Wade, propounded to him the following questions, (see evidence, p. 122.)

"Question. Do you know anything in regard to the plans of the General-in-Chief with relation to the operations of this army?"

"Answer. I do know something to that effect."

"Question. Are you willing to disclose what you know to the committee? We are all sworn to secrecy. We want to know what the plans of the Commanding General are."

"Answer. Before doing so, I would prefer, if the committee will permit me, to see Gen. McClellan on the subject, because I do not think he has made known his plans to any body, unless he has done so to one or two of his general officers. And he gave us these plans with the understanding that we were to keep them to ourselves. If the committee will permit me, I would much prefer to see him before saying any thing to any body about it."

"Question. How long since you have had such conversations with Gen. McClellan?"

"Answer. The last particular conversation I had with him was a week ago to-day?"

"Question. I will waive that matter for the present then."

A later stage in the examination of this same officer, Mr. Wade returned to this topic, and again sought to elicit from Gen. Franklin his knowledge of the "plans" of Gen. McClellan. Gen. Franklin having urged that "there might be very good reasons for keeping things quiet, because we know that every thing so far has got out," Mr. Wade rejoined as follows:

"The Chairman. This nation is making an extraordinary effort. Next March we shall be \$600,000,000 in debt for what we have already done. And nothing has yet been done that seems to be at all commensurate with the exertions the nation has made. And every body knows that our finances are not in condition to keep this up externally. All this is hanging upon one man who keeps his counsels entirely to himself. If he was an old veteran who had fought a hundred battles, or we knew him as well as Bonaparte or Wellington was known, then we could repose upon him with confidence. But how can this nation abide the secret counsels that one man carries in his head, when we have no evidence that he is the wisest man in the world?"

"The witness. I think Gen. McClellan feels that as you do. He knows the country has reposed a great deal more confidence in him than he has yet shown he deserves. But I believe he is doing all he can to show the country that he does deserve their confidence."

"The witness. The chairman. I am not complaining of his faithlessness."

"The witness. Now, whether he should tell his plans to all his generals of divestions—for if he tells one he must tell all—is a question. It may be a question whether he had not better keep them all to himself."

"Question by Mr. Chandler. Is it not customary, in a council of war, for the commander-in-chief to take the views of his generals, even if he does not give his own?"

"Answer. Yes, sir. Yet the best military authorities advise every general never to call a council of war."

"Question by the chairman. (Mr. Wade.) Yet it is frequently done?"

"Answer. Yes, sir; but not always. I think it is better for a General to consult his officers, and learn what their ideas are with out giving his own. Gen. McClellan has told me some things about his plans which I have not told you."

"Question. I understand that."

"Answer. And which I should like to see about, in case you should want to know about it."

"The chairman. We will waive that for the present. But it is exceedingly important that we should know. We are here armed with the whole power of both Houses of Congress. They have made it our duty to inquire into the whole conduct of the war; into every department of it. We do not want to do any thing that will result in any harm or wrong. But we do want to know, and we must know if we can, what is to be done, for the country is in jeopardy. I want you, therefore, to consult Gen. McClellan. Though we expect him to be here and give us information, we hope you will consult him, as we may want to call him again."

Gen. McDowell being summoned before the committee on the same day, immediately after Gen. Franklin, he was in like manner asked if he was "in possession of any plans of movement now?" His reply being in the negative, the chairman next asked if the witness did not think a council of officers should be held for the purpose of discussing the "plans," whatever they might be. To this suggestion Gen. McDowell replied as follows, (p. 131.)

"People differ much about councils of war. I myself never have inclined towards them; and from all that I have read, and from my general opinion of councils of war. I do not think well of them. But this is a mere matter of opinion. I think it would be proper for the General-in-Chief to call upon any particular officer or officers in command or upon the staff whom he might suppose had knowledge that would be useful. I have no doubt that he would do so. Councils of war, where all the officers get together, and the question is discussed backwards and forwards and voted upon, from all that I have ever learned, have always proved to be of little account, even if they have not been injurious."

The next person examined on the same day was Brig. Gen. Wadsworth. He too was asked to "stand and deliver" all that he

knew about the "plans" of the General-in-Chief. (p. 145.)

"Question. What do you know in regard to the plan of the campaign, or the military operations that are to be carried into effect?"

"Answer. I do not know any thing whatever. You mean as to the plans of the Commander-in-Chief, I suppose."

"Question. Yes, sir."

"Answer. I have not the slightest knowledge of them."

"We might greatly multiply such citations, but these will suffice."

The next point of our present inquiry relates to the sanctions under which these investigations were made. The reader has already observed that Gen. Franklin was encouraged to tell what he knew in the faith that the committee were "all sworn to secrecy." The following statement made by the chairman to Brig. Gen. Morell, when he was before the committee on the 23rd of December, 1861, will also show the rule of duty understood by themselves to be prescribed to them in the conduct of these examinations. (See Evidence, p. 179.)

"Mr. Wade. It is suggested to me by one of my colleagues, and I do not know but what I ought to state it, that you may know exactly our position. We are depicted as a committee of Congress, of both branches, and it is enjoined upon us and made our duty to make all these inquiries. And we are just as much bound to secrecy in relation to these matters as are the army officers themselves. I suppose the object of Congress is to obtain information for the purpose of giving aid and efficiency to the army so far as we can. I say this that you may have no hesitancy at all in communicating freely with us. If the people, through both branches of Congress, are entitled to this information, it is proper that you should give it to us."

"Gen. Morell. I have but little information. Commanding only a Brigade, I am not consulted at all about the army. I only carry out the orders sent to me."

"Gen. Chandler. That the injunctions of secrecy under which the committee originally understood their inquiry to be placed. After a large mass of evidence had been accumulated, it appears, however, that one of their number, Mr. Chandler, was "burning" to tell what he new in secret or open Senate. Accordingly, we read as follows in the journal of the committee for June 23, 1862:

"Mr. Chandler said that he desired permission of the committee to use certain portions of the evidence taken before it in Executive session of the Senate; and as there might be other occasions when the use of the testimony would be beneficial to the best interests of the country, he would move that each member of this committee be permitted to make such use of the testimony of this committee, in Congress, as in his judgment may be right and proper."

"Mr. Gooch said that while he was willing to permit such use of the testimony, in Executive session of the Senate, as the Senatorial members of this committee might deem expedient, he was opposed to any use of it in public session of either House of Congress, until it should be reported upon by this committee, as it would be giving the members of this committee an undue advantage over other members of Congress."

"Mr. Chandler thereupon modified his motion as follows:

"That this committee give permission to have read in Executive session of the Senate the testimony relating to the battle of Winchester, Virginia, of March 23, 1862."

"Upon motion of Mr. Gooch, the motion was further modified and agreed to as follows:

"Resolved. That the members of the Senate upon this committee have permission to make such use of the testimony taken by this committee, in Executive session of the Senate, as to them may seem expedient."

"Adjourned to 10 A. M. to-morrow."

It will be seen that the permission thus given was expressly restricted to communications made in Executive or secret session of the Senate. The committee judged that it was not proper at that time to publish testimony avowedly taken under the promise and pledge of secrecy. But Mr. Chandler was importunate, and on the 15th day of July he procured the adoption of a resolution "authorizing any member of the committee to use such testimony taken before it in either House of Congress as he may deem expedient." And, on the following day, the 16th of July, 1862, Mr. Chandler delivered in open Senate a speech in refutation of the military operations of Gen. McClellan, in which he used the information obtained by the committee against that officer so far as he deemed expedient."

At this time, we need not say, Gen. McClellan was still retained in command of the Army of the Potomac. But Mr. Chandler was not restrained by this consideration from publishing to the world a sharp and bitter attack upon the military character of that officer. We do not reproach him for this, as we assume that in so doing he supposed himself to be performing a duty to the country. And while we hold that discretion should impose its laws on all human conduct, we have never been of the number of those who would deny to others the right of freely but always candidly animadverting on the conduct of Generals in the field, as well as of rulers in the Cabinet. That this should be done with modesty and reserve by unilitary civilians is too apparent to need enforcement. But it is to be remarked that those who object on these grounds to all criticism when applied to the condemnation of officers now retained by the Administration had no word of censure for Mr. Chandler when he arraigned the conduct and impeached the character of Gen. McClellan, while as yet in the field, in a speech more remarkable for its acerbity and disparagement than for any other qualities. This speech, it is known, was widely republished at the South, as serving to show the low estimate in which Gen. McClellan was held by an influential member of the present Administration. To this extent it gave "aid and comfort to the enemy," but nobody had then discovered the men who were in earnest ought to fight. I was in earnest, the Lord knows, but I held off as long as I could, not knowing what was my duty. Mother saw the case, gave me her ring to keep me steady, and said 'go, so I went."

"Neither, ma'am; I've got no wife, and will write to mother, myself, when I get better. Did you think I was married because of this?" he asked touching a plain gold ring he wore, and often turned thoughtfully on his finger when he lay alone.

"Partly that, but more from a settled sort of look you have, a look young men seldom get until they marry."

"No doubt you are both, John, yet how came you to go to the war, if you felt so?"

"Wasn't enlisting as bad as marrying?"

"No ma'am, not as I see it; for one is helping my neighbor, the other pleasing myself. I went because I couldn't help it. I didn't want the glory or the pay, I wanted the right thing done, and the people said the men who were in earnest ought to fight. I was in earnest, the Lord knows, but I held off as long as I could, not knowing what was my duty. Mother saw the case, gave me her ring to keep me steady, and said 'go, so I went.'

If we stooed looking at him, the ward-mas-ter handed me a letter, saying it had been forgotten the night before. It was John's letter, come just an hour too late to gladden the eyes that had looked and longed for it so eagerly—yet he had it; for after I had cut some brown locks for his mother, and taken off the ring to send her, telling how well the talisman had done its work, I kissed this good son for her sake, and laid the letter in his hand, still folded as when I drew my own away."

"As we stood looking at him, the ward-mas-ter handed me a letter, saying it had been forgotten the night before. It was John's letter, come just an hour too late to gladden the eyes that had looked and longed for it so eagerly—yet he had it; for after I had cut some brown locks for his mother, and taken off the ring to send her, telling how well the talisman had done its work, I kissed this good son for her sake, and laid the letter in his hand, still folded as when I drew my own away."

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"No ma'am, not as I see it; for one is helping my neighbor, the other pleasing myself. I went because I couldn't help it. I didn't want the glory or the pay, I wanted the right thing done, and the people said the men who were in earnest ought to fight. I was in earnest, the Lord knows, but I held off as long as I could, not knowing what was my duty. Mother saw the case, gave me her ring to keep me steady, and said 'go, so I went.'

If we stooed looking at him, the ward-mas-ter handed me a letter, saying it had been forgotten the night before. It was John's letter, come just an hour too late to gladden the eyes that had looked and longed for it so eagerly—yet he had it; for after I had cut some brown locks for his mother, and taken off the ring to send her, telling how well the talisman had done its work, I kissed this good son for her sake, and laid the letter in his hand, still folded as when I drew my own away."

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THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

MONDAY.....JUNE 22, 1863

Union Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, of ADAIR.

For Lieutenant Governor,
RICHARD T. JACOB, of OLDHAM.

For Attorney General,
JOHN M. HARLAN, of FRANKLIN.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD, of CLAY.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
WM. T. SAMUELS, of HARDIN.

For Register of Land Office,
JAMES A. DAWSON, of HART.

For Sup't of Public Instruction,
DANIEL STEVENSON, of FRANKLIN.

For Congress,
HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

The Situation.

It is very difficult to say what the situation is. The only certain thing is, that no one seems to know where Lee is or what are his intentions. The sum of the dispatches, up to this writing, seems to be that General Hooker does not know where Lee is, and is afraid to go very far from his base to look for him, for fear Lee may outnumber him. Hooker, at last accounts was at Fairfax, and his army at the Old Bull Run battle-ground, and the indications are that our army will be kept near the fortifications at Washington until the plans of Lee are developed. Lee is now considered a first class General. He has thus far succeeded in out-generalizing every one except McClellan, and we fear that Hooker will be a poor match for him. We feel anxious about it. Lee is playing a deep game, and if we wait until the triggers are all set by him, or the cards stocked, we will be taken at a great disadvantage.

The excitement in the East, it is said, has, to some extent, subsided, and many are finding out that they were not as badly hurt as they imagined. We hope they will not be lulled into security.

The Government seems bent upon resting the safety of the Capitol, and of the loyal States, upon the skill of the General who planned and executed the campaign of Chancellorsville. This ought to awaken Governors Curtin, Seymour, and Bradford to a sense of the imminent danger that threatens their States, and ought to satisfy them of the wisdom of making the most thorough preparation.

The accounts from Vicksburg are rather encouraging. It seems now to be the general belief that Vicksburg must fall into our hands, without the necessity of resorting to a costly assault. It is said that the garrison will fall from pure exhaustion, and will not be able to carry away a single gun. We hope to hear of an early completion of this ugly job which has been on hand so long.

A Mysterious Murder.

Some days since as we learn through a correspondent, the body of a man was found in the Kentucky river near the mouth of Gilbert's creek, in Anderson county. A chain was tied around the neck, and to it was attached quite a heavy rock. The body had become decomposed to such an extent as to preclude any recognition of the man by his features. But his clothes were identified, and enough was discovered to indicate very clearly that it was the body of Lefare Rout, a respectable citizen of Anderson county, who disappeared from his home on the night of the 18th March last. Shortly after his disappearance it was given out by his nephew, Frank Rout, that he had gone to Virginia to see his father, who is said to reside near Fredericksburg. Some facts aroused general suspicion against the nephew, and he was arrested and brought before Judge Hickman, County Judge of Anderson county, on the charge of having committed the murder. Col. John M. Harlan, of this city, and Jas. S. Littlepage, Jr., County Attorney, appeared for the prosecution, and John Draffin and Thos. H. Banks for the defense.

The accused was required to give bail in the sum of \$10,000 for his appearance to answer in the Circuit Court. He has heretofore borne a high character in every respect. The deceased was universally respected.

The Cincinnati Commercial says:—A dispatch from Murfreesboro, which we presume must have the indorsement of the military authorities at that place, states that Gen. Bragg has recently been reinforced—that Buckner is organizing a considerable force in East Tennessee, and that they are expected to commence an offensive movement, the design being to enter Central Kentucky. We do not understand how Bragg can have been largely reinforced, unless the rebels have abandoned all hope of raising the siege of Vicksburg, and Johnston is proposing to give his attention to Rosecrans. Gen. Bragg may attempt his game of marching by the flanks of our army, and into Kentucky again, but we look to Gen. Rosecrans to foil that operation. At least we may hope that Gen. Bragg's whereabouts may be better known than that of Gen. Lee seems to be. There is every reason to believe that Gen. Buckner is projecting a formidable invasion of Kentucky.

seeing that his horses were restive, jumped out of the buggy and snatched out his children; but before he could ask an explanation, the assassin fired upon him, the ball inflicting a flesh-wound in his right arm and entering his side, striking a rib and glancing. It has not yet been found, and the wound of Mr. Sudduth is regarded as dangerous. The soldier was caught by an Irishman, who accompanied him, and, when assistance was brought, was carried to Mt. Sterling, where he is now in jail. Mr. Sudduth was taken to his residence near Sharpsburg. He is one of the most excellent men and valuable citizens in Kentucky, and general indignation is entertained at the cruel manner in which he was struck down. We earnestly hope that we may soon receive favorable intelligence from him."

MASONIC.—The annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Kentucky was held in the city of Lexington on the 19th of May and continuing up to the present time. I am most happy, sir, to congratulate you, and through you, your noble State, for the victories won by the common effort of her brave sons with those of sister States; and to bear testimony to the gallantry, bravery and good conduct of her officers and men in all these bloody struggles. They bore themselves with the unflinching steadiness of veterans both under galling fires of artillery and musketry and in making charges upon fortified lines.

They have shown themselves compellers and fit companions in arms with brave men of sister States in a series of battles in which it has become impossible to make particular mention of those who distinguished themselves, without mentioning individually both officers and men.

Your most obedient servant,
JOHN A. McCLEERNAND,
Maj. Gen. Comdg 13th Army Corps, Dep't of the Tennessee.

His Excellency, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of Kentucky.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.—This Court meets to-day. The docket is tolerably full, and bids fair to make an interesting term. Judge Drane has become quite popular as a judge, and has given general satisfaction throughout the District.

THE 27th New Jersey.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.—CINCINNATI, OHIO, June 15, 1863.

General Orders, No. 102.

In withdrawing the 27th New Jersey Volunteers from the front, in order that they may return to their homes at the expiration of their term of enlistment, the Commanding General desires to express his regret at parting with them. In every position in which the requirements of the service have placed them, they have proved themselves brave, efficient, and reliable soldiers, and have made for themselves in this command a clear record, worthy of the gallant State whose name they bear.

Should this regiment, in the event of a continuance of the war, again take the field, the Commanding General will be glad to receive them as tried soldiers, under his command.

By order of

MAJOR GENERAL BURNSIDE,
LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

An incorrigible wag who left to minister a horse, which ran away and threw his clerical rider, thought he would have some credit for spreading the gospel.

The man who thought he could make boots by swallowing sherry cobbler has been sent to Worcester asylum.

On hearing a clergyman remark, "The world is full of change," Mrs. Partington said she could hardly bring her mind to believe it, so little found its way into her pocket.

COL. J. B. CARLILE.—This gallant Unionist is a candidate for the Legislature on the county of Green. He stands squarely on the Union platform, has served his country nobly in the field, and is a most upright and intelligent gentleman. Neither his qualifications nor his merits are open to dispute.

[Louisville Journal.]

The way to get rebel steak well done is by a general Boyle or a general Fry and keep turning it on the Burn-side.—Will. Harvey.

FRIDAY, June 19, 1863.—CAUSES DECIDED.

Campbell et al vs Piatt et al, Boone; reversed.

Thomas vs Cox, Marion; reversed.

Thompson vs Healy, Marion; reversed.

Flournoy vs Cook et al, McCracken; reversed.

ORDERS.

Isaac D. Stone, Esq., of Louisville, was admitted attorney in this court.

Calvin's heirs vs Bruce, Lincoln; time extended ten days to file petition for rehearing.

Hastings and Hartley vs Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Jefferson; rules and conditions for carrying freight filed and made part of record by agreement.

Henneberger vs Bramer, Jefferson; agreement filed.

Jones et al vs McCrawley's heirs, Jefferson; set for rehearing on the third day of the meeting of the Court, after the recess, by agreement filed.

Geoghegan vs Jewett, Jefferson; continued.

Anderson vs Curry's executor, Harrison; affidavit filed and rule awarded against appellant returnable to the calling of the cause to give additional security.

Gray vs Gould, Greenup; affidavit filed and warrant order awarded and continued.

Nelson et al vs Miller, Jefferson;

Pegard et al vs Keller, Jefferson;

Wood vs Wright's administrators, Jefferson—were submitted on briefs.

Hastings and Harley vs Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Jefferson; argued, by Samuel D. Smith.

SATURDAY, June 20, 1863.—CAUSES DECIDED.

Henneberger vs Bramer's adm'r, Jefferson; affirmed.

Powell vs Osburn's adm'r Washington; reversed.

Hughes, heirs vs McGuire, Greenup; reversed.

ORDERS.

Hoffman's ex'r vs Thomas, Lou. Ch'y; additional transcript filed by consent and cross appeal granted.

Winn vs Martin, (of color), Clark; petition for re-hearing filed.

Spiegelhalder vs Werne et al, Jefferson;

Lewis et al vs Harris et al, Lou. Ch'y;

Huffman's ex'r vs Thomas, Lou. Ch'y;

Sayre vs Lou. U. B. Association, Lou. Ch'y;

Heidlebach, Seasongood & Co. vs Markley & Co, Lou. Ch'y;

Figg vs Murphy, Lou. Ch'y;

Brown vs Story's ad'r, Lou. Ch'y;—were submitted on briefs.

Notice.

Franklin Circuit Court.

John Bohannon's adm'r, Plaintiff, } Petition

es., in John Bohannon's widow & h'r, Deft's. } in

This cause has been referred to the under-

signed, as Master Commissioner, for settlement.

All persons having claims against the estate of

John Bohannon, deceased, are hereby notified

to produce the same to me, sworn to and proven

as required by law, on or before the FIRST DAY

OF AUGUST, 1863, for settlement; otherwise

they will be barred.

GEO. W. GWIN,

Master Commissioner.

June 22, 1863-td.

From the Danville Tribune, June 19th.]

HON. JOSHUA F. BELL.—This gentleman,

on Monday last, announced himself a can-

didate to represent Boyle county, in the next

Legislature of Kentucky. His remarks, in

announcing for the position, were necessary

brief. He stated, however, in his usual

eloquent and concise manner, what he con-

sidered to be the duty of Kentucky in the

present crisis, viz: to stand by the Govern-

ment at all hazards, to maintain the Union

under the Constitution, and under no possi-

ble state of circumstances, to consent to a

dismemberment of the Republic. He pointed

to his past action as an earnest of his fu-

ture course, should the people of his native

county select him as their representative.

He promised at some future time, to speak

more in detail upon these great and moment-

ous issues, presented to the people for their

consideration and action.

We place the name of Mr. Bell, at the

head of our columns to-day with peculiar

satisfaction. We congratulate the people

of Boyle county upon their good fortune, in

being permitted to cast their suffrages for

a ticket composed of such men as Gen. Bramlette, Hon. John J. Crittenden, and Hon.

Joshua F. Bell! Such a tower of strength,

of talent, and of conservatism, in these days

of political degeneracy, is seldom or never

met with.

May 18, 1863—td.

WE are authorized to announce W. M.

RANDALL, Esq., of Laurel county, as a can-

didate for Congress in the 8th Congres-

sional District. He is the regular nomine

of the Union Convention of that District,

which met on the 6th of May.

May 18, 1863—td.

WE are authorized to announce Mr.

J. W. McCREADY as a candidate for the

Legislature in this county, subject to the

decision of the Union County Convention.

June 20, 1863—td.

WE are authorized to announce

Mr. J. W. McCREADY as a candidate for the

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June 20, 1863—td.

DOCKET

OF THE

COURT OF APPEALS;

SUMMER TERM, 1863.

First Day...June 1st.

Commonwealth vs. Turner.....Madison.
Same vs. Grady.....Marshall.
Same vs. Roberts et al.....Henry.
Same vs. Same.....
Same vs. White.....Ballard.
Same vs. Bowland.....Lyon.
Brown vs. Commonwealth.....Jefferson.

Second Day...June 2d.

Norris vs. Dwyer et al.....Mason.
Bottom vs. Hart's adm'r.....Boyle.
Montgomery vs. Hansford.....Lincoln.
Pennington's ex'r. vs. Tucker.....
Colvin's heirs vs. Bruce.....
Hill et al. vs. Jackson et al.....
Montgomery vs. Benedict.....
Stone vs. Harris' trustee.....Madison.

Third Day...June 3d.

Collier et al. vs. Higgins et al.....Palaski.
Halco vs. Flinn.....Rockcastle.
Smith vs. Smith.....Laurel.
McNeill et al. vs. McNeill.....Knox.
Hawn vs. Johnson.....
Fuller vs. Vermilion.....
Tussey vs. Watkins.....

Fourth day...June 4th.

Rice vs. Rice.....Harlan.
Browne vs. Sowell.....Breckinridge.
Roark et al. vs. Back et al.....
Doty vs. Bruce et al.....Lewis.
Pearce's heirs vs. Perkins.....Calvert.
Petit's adm'r. vs. Cruce's adm'r.....
Calvert vs. Sasseen.....

Fifth day...June 5th.

Raford vs. Chamberlin et al.....Christian.
Henderson & Nashville R. R.
Co. vs. Rogers.....
McLarty vs. McDaniel et al.....
Bibb vs. Tomberlin et al.....Todd.
Trie et al. vs. Russell.....Hopkins.
Applegate vs. Applegate.....Pendleton.
Patterson & Co. vs. Byrd.....Christian.

Sixth day...June 6th.

Letcher vs. Ingram.....Henderson.
Burke vs. Barret et al.....
Gregory vs. McFarland, who
sues.....
Sheffer vs. Royster.....
Tomlinson vs. Tomlinson.....Hickman.
Byss vs. Boss.....
Sloan vs. Clerk.....Fulton.

Seventh day...June 8th.

Davidson et al. vs. Howell.....Fulton.
Stevens vs. Winston.....
Miller vs. Owens.....
Newton vs. Prather.....
Hardy vs. Harrell.....Calloway.
Card's ex'r. vs. Nuckles.....
Thompson & Wallace vs. Jar-
rett.....McCracken.

Eighth day...June 9th.

Fleming et al. vs. Cook et al.....McCracken.
Bisham vs. Grief et al.....
Wood & Calhoun vs. Ober.....
Pea vs. Miner.....Graves.
Ross vs. Wolfe.....
Lindell vs. Shely.....Livingston.
Aldrobrook vs. Roney.....
Newman, trust., &c. vs. Johnson.....

Ninth day...June 10th.

Husk's adm'r. vs. Burks et al. Livingston.
Hays et al. vs. Hughes et al. Union.
Powell vs. Delaney.....
Clegg vs. Stewart et al.....
Lee vs. Ligon.....Davies.
Bartley et al. vs. McKinnion's
adm'r.....
Burke vs. Claybrook.....

Tenth day...June 11th.

McKinney vs. Daniel.....Davies.
Bosley et al. vs. Davison.....
Dorsey vs. Houston.....McLean.
Stinson's ex'r. et al. vs. Grubb's
adm'r.....
Kinnaird vs. Grayson.....Grayson.
Shean et al. vs. Geoghegan.....Hardin.
Same vs. Datto's adm'r.....
Perciful vs. Mahan.....

Eleventh day...June 12th.

Buckles vs. Lambert.....Hardin.
Ditto's ex'r. vs. Shank.....
Cofey's Winterbottom.....
Bledsoe et al. vs. Wright et al. Larue.
Watson vs. Huber & Jones.....
Young's adm'r. et al. vs. Overton
et al.....Meade.
Richardson vs. Burbage et al.
Payne vs. Richardson.....

Twelfth day...June 13th.

Richardson vs. Barrett.....Hart.
Com'r, for use of Wagoner, vs.
Garrison et al.....
Foster et al. vs. Wade.....Simpson.
Hays vs. Lucas et al.....Warren.
Underwood vs. Hayes.....
Forbes vs. Bradshaw.....Edmonson.
Rice's adm'r. vs. Sullivan.....Mason.

Thirteenth day...June 14th.

Estill vs. Baily.....Fleming.
Benton vs. Dupay et al.....
Taber's adm'r. vs. Lyons et al.....
Mills vs. Tally.....
Daugherty vs. Smith, Wilson
& Co.
Pock vs. Barnes et al.
Armstrong & Throop vs. Harman
et al.
Pulley et al. vs. Alexander et al. Madison.
Brannah vs. Brannah's adm'r. Lewis.
Fairburn et al. vs. Means et al.

Fourteenth day...June 15th.

Gray vs. Gould.....Greenup.
Smith et al. vs. Logan.....
Hughes' heirs vs. Patton et al.
Same vs. McGuire's adm'r.
Scott vs. Pogue et al.
Byan et al. vs. Darlington et al.
Edwards vs. Cobb.....Green.
Blakeman vs. Harris' et al.

Fifteenth day...June 16th.

Spiegelberg vs. Wren et al.
Lewis et al. vs. Harris et al.
Hinfund's ex'r. vs. Thomas.....
Sayre vs. Lou. Co. Bar. Associa-
tion.
Belchbrook, Sonnenburg & Co. vs.
Merky & Co. et al.
Figg vs. Murphy.....
Brown vs. Story's adm'r.

Sixteenth day...June 17th.

Powell vs. Osbourne's adm'r.
Washington.
Hays' adm'r. vs. Hays.....
Graham vs. Riley.....
Mitchell's adm'r. vs. Mitchell.....
Axford vs. Hardin.....
Baker vs. Steinberger.....
Passmore vs. Harris' et al.
Morcer.

Seventeenth day...June 18th.

Green vs. Gondram et al.
Marion.
McDowell & Co. vs. Same.....
Thompson et al. vs. Hooley.....
Phillips vs. Clark et al.
Thomas vs. Koy.....
Allen et al. vs. Brown.....Nelson.
Troutman vs. Barnes.....
Bradshaw vs. Brashears' heirs.

Eighteenth day...June 19th.

Nelson et al. vs. Miller.....Jefferson.
Pegard et al. vs. Keller.....
Henneberger vs. Brammer.....
Austin vs. Keller.....
Wood vs. Wright's adm'r.
Jones et al. vs. McCreary et al.
Geoghegan vs. Jewett.....
Hastings & Harley vs. Louisville
& Nashville R. R. Co.

Nineteenth day...June 20th.

Spiegelberg vs. Wren et al.
Lou. Chancery.
Hinfund's ex'r. vs. Thomas.....
Sayre vs. Lou. Co. Bar. Associa-
tion.
Belchbrook, Sonnenburg & Co. vs.
Merky & Co. et al.
Figg vs. Murphy.....
Brown vs. Story's adm'r.

Nineteenth Day...June 22d.

Gordon vs. Blots et al.
Lou. Chancery.

DOCKET

OF THE

COURT OF APPEALS;

SUMMER TERM, 1863.

First Day...June 1st.

Same vs. Lou. City.....
Alexander et ux. vs. Stillwell's
adm'r. et al.
Same vs. Stillwell et al.
Obst vs. Montgomery.....
Hostetter et al. vs. Lou. & Port-
land R. R. Co.
Randolph et al. vs. Bashaw et al.

Twentieth Day...June 23d.

Franck vs. Hays.....Lou. Chancery.
White et al. vs. Lou. City.....
Stern vs. Freeman.....
Riley et al. vs. Shields et ux.
Smith vs. Robinson et al.
Same vs. Corp & Co. et al.
Hicks vs. Penton.....
Thomas vs. Downing.....Oldham.

Jessee et al. vs. McCracken, et
al.
Henry.

Twenty-first Day...June 24th.

Berry et al. vs. Randall.....Henry.
Smith et al. vs. Jarvis et al.
White vs. Booker.....
Neal vs. Hickman et al. by guar-
dian.
Bayse vs. Morphon et al.
Foster et al. vs. Grigsby et al.
Wills et al. vs. Lewis et al.

Twenty-second Day...June 25th.

Graves et al. vs. Sallie.....Fayette.
Overton's ex'r. vs. Gibson.....
Hunt's assignee vs. Davidson's
trustee.
Northern Bank of Ky. et al. vs.
Keiser et al.
Rodes vs. Lecher's trustees.
Johnson's adm'r. et al. vs. Wise-
man's ex'r.
Steele vs. Todhunter.....

Twenty-third Day...June 26th.

Lilly vs. Pettitt (R. H.)Fayette.
Same vs. Sam. (D. E.)
January vs. Marshall et al.
Shropshire et al. vs. Shropshire's
adm'r.
Talbott vs. Winchell et al. &c.
Whitney vs. Sudduth et al.
Raudell vs. Shropshire.

Twenty-fourth Day...June 27th.

Skilman et al. vs. Muir's ex'r.
Brodwell et al. vs. Brodwell's
adm'r.
Harrison.
Magee vs. Redman.
Bawali vs. Reed & Sons.
Smith et al. vs. David et al.
January vs. Henry.

Twenty-fifth Day...June 28th.

Hicks & Craig vs. Eggar.....Harrison.
Warden vs. Ewing et al.
Lif's ex'r. vs. Lair's ex'r.
Ogle vs. Clough's et al.
Ardmore vs. Avery.
Sowers et al. vs. Cook.
Com's et al. vs. Huberson.
Elliott vs. Woodson.

Twenty-sixth Day...June 29th.

Howard et al. vs. Glass.Scott.
Billinger et al. vs. Flook.
Griffith & Adkins vs. Wilgus et
al.
Griffith & Barkley vs. Same.
Beatty vs. Sinclair.
Debony et al. vs. Hunt.
Same vs. Farmers' Bank of Ky.

Twenty-seventh Day...July 1st.

Craig vs. Risk.Scott.
Thomasson vs. Thompson et al.
Dehoney vs. Hord et al.
Offutt vs. Gano et al.
Maltory vs. Smith.
Cantrell et al. vs. Smith.
Same vs. Plots.

Twenty-eighth Day...July 2d.

Kendall et al. vs. Gath's ex'r.Scott.
Castill et al. vs. Smith's adm'r.
Same vs. Pitt.
Same vs. Warfield.
Ashurst vs. Withers.
Betts vs. Young & Co.
Offutt vs. Galpin & Simpson.

Twenty-ninth Day...July 3d.

Davis vs. Scott, guardian.Scott.
Malone et al. vs. Wilder Jr. & Co.
Babbitt, Good & Co. vs. Boudin.
Bolcher vs. Barrett & Powers.
Merrill vs. Holbrook.Carter.
Katalife vs. Friend.Johnson.

Thirtieth Day...July 4th.

Lynum vs. Hunt.Bath.
Thomas vs. Maupin et al.Montgomery.
Flitpatrick et al. vs. Ribolin.
Hamilton vs. Barnes.White &
Co.
Sheets et ux. vs. Grubbs' ex'r.
Snyder's ex'r. vs. Synder.
Hughart vs. Bourne et al.

Thirty-first Day...July 5th.

Dillon et al. vs. Garnett et al.Boyd.
Thompson et al. vs. Gist's adm'r.Marshall.
Woodward vs. Trustees of Ed-
monton.Metcalfe.
Landale's ex'r. et al. vs. Beall et
al.
Bullitt.
Dean et al. vs. McDowell.Owen.
Perry vs. McFee.
Little vs. Daugherty et ux.Morgan.

Thirty-second Day...July 8th.

Same vs. Gath's adm'r.Scott.
Same vs. Pitt.
Same vs. Warfield.
Ashurst vs. Withers.
Betts vs. Young & Co.
Offutt vs. Galpin & Simpson.

Thirty-third Day...July 3d.

Arthur vs. Kennedy.Kentucky.
Seventy-second Day...July 25th.

Hamilton vs. Barnes.White &
Co.
Sheets et ux. vs. Grubbs' ex'r.
Snyder's ex'r. vs. Synder.
Hughart vs. Bourne et al.

Thirty-fourth Day...July 26th.

Francis vs. Smith.Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-fifth Day...July 17th.

Bardsley vs. West & Muhling et
al.Lou. Chancery.

Sixty-sixth Day...August 18th.

Hornby vs. Landen.Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-seventh Day...August 19th.

Taylor vs. Gray.Lou. Chancery.

Sixty-eighth Day...August 20th.

Gatman et ux. vs. Gray et al.Kentucky.

Sixty-ninth Day...August 21st.

Dressman's adm'r. vs. Menzies et
al.Kentucky.

Seventieth Day...August 22d.

Jameson vs. Gregory's ex'r. et al.Kenton.

Seventy-first Day...August 24th.

Arthur vs. Kennedy.Kentucky.

Seventy-second Day...August 25th.

Davis vs. Turner.Louis.

Seventy-third Day...August 26th.

Smith, trustee, &c. vs. Bright's
ex'r. et al.Mercer.

Seventy-fourth Day...August 27th.

Bright et al. by guardian vs.
Bright's ex'r. et al.Mercer.

Seventy-fifth Day...August 28th.

Crutcher vs. Perkins.Nelson.

Seventy-sixth Day...August 29th.

Shelby Co. Bar. Internal Im-
provement vs. Scarce.Shelby.

Seventy-seventh Day...August 31st.

Wallace et al. vs. Sharp.Christian.

Seventy-eighth Day...September 1st.

Hughes vs. Clinton.Union.

Seventy-ninth Day...September 2nd.

Olfelt vs. Moffet.Scott.

Seventy-tenth Day...September 3rd.

Macklin vs. Ward.Woodford.

Seventy-eleventh Day...September 4th.

Smith et al. vs. Marksberry.